Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience. *Dr. Channing.*

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1831. [VOL. XI.....NO. 564.

TERMS.....The Terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editors, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Christian Examiner.

NATURAL DREAD OF DEATH.

It seems to us strange, it seems as if all were wrong, in a world where, from the very constitution of things, death must close every scene of human life, where it hath reigned for ages over all generations, where the very air we breathe and the dust we tread upon was once animated life—it seems to us most strange and wrong, that this most common, necessary expedient, and certain of all events, should bring such horror and desolation with it; that it should bring such tremendous agitation, as if it were some awful and unprecedented phenomenon; that it should be more than death—a shock, a catastrophe, a convulsion; as if nature, instead of holding on its steady course, were falling into irretrievable ruins.

And that which is strange, is our strangeness to this event. Call sickness, we repeat, call pain an approach to death. Call the weariness and failure of the limbs and senses, call decay, dying. It is so; it is a gradual loosening of the cords of life, and a breaking up of its reservoirs and resources. So shall they all, one and another, give way. "I feel" —will the thoughtful man say—I feel the pang of suffering, as it were, piercing and cutting asunder, one by one, the fine and invisible bonds that hold me to the earth. I feel the gushing current of life within me to be wearing away its own channels. I feel the sharpness of every keen emotion, and of every acute and far penetrating thought, as if it were shortening the moments of the soul's connexion and conflict with the body." So it is, and so it shall be, till at last, "the silver cord is loosened, and the golden bowl is broken, and the pitcher is broken at the fountain, and the wheel is broken at the cistern, and the dust returns to the earth as it was, and the spirit returns unto God who gave it."

No; it is not a strange dispensation. Death is the fellow of all earthly; the friend of man alone. It is not an anomaly; it is not a monster in the creation. It is the law, and the lot of nature.

Not to thy eternal resting place,
Shalt thou retire alone.
Thou shall lie down
With patriarchs of the infant world, with kings,
The powerful of the earth, the wise and good,
Fair forms and hoary seers of ages past,
All in one mighty sepulchre. The hills,
Rock-ribbed, and ancient as the sun; the vales,
Stretching in pensive quietness between!
The venerable woods, rivers that move
In majesty, and complaining brooks,
That make the meadows green, and poured round all,
Old Ocean's gray and melancholy waste—
Are but the solemn decorations all,
Of the great tomb of man.

But of what is it the tomb? Does the spirit die? Do the blest affections of the soul go down into the dark and silent grave? Oh! no. "The narrow house, and pall, and breathless darkness," and funeral train—these belong not to the soul. They proclaim only the body's dissolution. They but celebrate the vanishing away of the shadow of existence. Man does not die, though the forms of popular speech thus announce his exit. He does not die. We bury not our friend, but only form the vehicle in which, for a time, our friend lived. That cold, impassive clay, is not the friend, the parent, the child, the companion, the cherished being. No it is not; blessed be God that we can say—It is not! It is the material world only that earth claims. It is "dust" only that "decends to dust." The grave!—let us break its awful spell, its dread dominion. It is the place where man lays down his weakness, his infirmity; his diseases and sorrows, that he may rise up to a new and glorious life. It is the place where man ceases—in all that is frail and decaying—ceases to be man, that he may be, in glory and blessedness an angle of light!

Why, then, should we fear death, save as the wicked fear, and must fear it? Why dread to lay down the frail body in its resting place, and the weary aching head, on the pillow of its repose? Why tremble at this—that in the long sleep of the tomb, the body shall suffer disease no more, and pain no more, and hear no more the cries of want nor the groans of distress,—and far retired from the turmoil of life, that violence and change shall pass lightly over it, and the elements shall beat and the storms shall sigh unheard around its lowly bed?—Say ye aged and infirm, is it the greatest of evils to die? Say ye children of care and toil! say ye afflicted and tempted! is it the greatest of evils to die?

Oh! no. Come the last hour, in God's own time!—and a good life and a glorious hope shall make it welcome. Come the hour of release!—and affliction shall make it welcome. Come the re-union with the loved and lost on earth!—and the passionate yearnings of affections, and the strong aspiration of faith, shall bear us to their blessed land. Come death to this body—this burdened, tempted, frail, failing, dying body!—and to the soul, come freedom, light, and joy, unceasing!—come the immortal life!—"He that liveth"—saith the conqueror over the Devil—"he that liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

From the Nottingham (England) Review.

ELECTION by BALLOT.

Of all questions connected with reform, none have made so much progress in so short a time as the Ballot; this, indeed, with sensible men appears the *sine qua non*; without this, all other measures of Reform will be fallacious and inoperative, but this will secure that freedom of election which is so desirable in all countries where there is a shadow of liberty, but more especially in a country like England, where the power of money and influence has so long reigned with unopposed sway; the ballot alone can oppose this power effectually, and render elections in their result what they ought to be, the expression of the people's will.

No persons have done half so much for the ballot as the Duke of Newcastle, Earl Grosvenor, and those other Peers, who have served notices to quit on their tenantry, for their open votes at the last election, & yet the Duke, in his strange attack on Sir T. Denman, in the House of Lords on Friday night "claims the benefit of independence for himself, and therefore would allow it to others." What must his tenantry think of such a monstrous assertion! Independence indeed! yes, but is it not punishable in all those of his tenantry who asserted it, by ejectment from their dwellings? "He would do to others as he wished to be done unto himself!"—What would the Duke of Newcastle say if, taking him at his word, the king's Ministers should give him notice to quit all the crown lands on the ground of his voting against ministers? and yet, would this not be equal justice? would this not be treating him as he has done to others?—and what right would such a nobleman have to complain? The Duke afterwards introduced the question of ballot, which he said he hoped would be scouted by all men. And why? because it would take from him the odious power which he claims, of doing what he will with his own; in other words, it would take from him his power over the borough of Newark where the popular feelings, if uncontrolled by his influence, would at once elect honest and independent men to represent them in Parliament, and refuse to be any longer saddled with any nominee which the Lord of Clumber sent amongst them. The chief objection to the ballot urged by the Duke was, that "it would be disgraceful to the country: now an Englishmen fought openly, spoke openly, and acted openly." The Duke should have added, and was ruined for so doing. But as this is an argument used by some whom we much respect, we will answer it; yet not in our own words, but in much better than any we can use, from the article in the Westminster Review, to which we have more than once directed the attention of our readers:

"Among the opponents of the ballot in Parliament, are some who can not so much be said to argue, as to groan, and use inarticulate cries against it. Of this kind are those who say, they hope that they shall not live to witness the time, when Englishmen shall not have the spirit to deliver their vote in the face of day. It would be as honest, and about as wise, to say, they hope not to live to witness the time when every Englishman shall not have his carriage and four. If they were to say, which would be the only thing to the purpose, that they hoped not to live to see the day when an Englishman would not go to hustings, and fearlessly vote for the man of his choice,-without regard to the dictation of any person upon earth; the falsehood of the pretext would be too glaring to be successful, even in a country where as much is done by hypocrisy as in England. It is a matter of fact, notorious and undisputed, that a great majority of those who vote for Members of Parliament in England, proceed to hustings under the influence of what they either hope to receive or dread to suffer, and prostitute themselves in the infamous manner, by voting not according to the dictates of their own minds, but like crouching slaves, at the will of another. Are these the circumstances in which votes are commonly given in England, and are men found who say they hope not to live to see the day when Englishmen will be afraid to vote openly? Patience would be found to hear them in no assembly, we think, upon earth, but one composed of the very men who suborn such votes. Courage to vote as Englishmen vote, at the command of those by whom they are bought or driven, is the courage of the slave, when he lends his body to the lash. Are there men who pretend a horror at the prospect of parting with this, and receiving in exchange for the protection of secrecy, because secrecy would degrade the people?

During the last summer, when popular excitement was high, every effort was used by the opponents of convention to allay the just indignation of our people, and to prevent them from resorting to any decisive measure of redress. They assured the people that the tariff would be attacked in detail, and that much would be done for their relief. They told them that the President had taken a decided stand against internal improvements, and that that portion of the *system* might be considered as abolished. They told them that the public debt would shortly be extinguished, and that as soon as it would be, a reduction of the tariff to the revenue standard would assuredly take place. They persuaded them, in short, that things were coming right—that the most encouraging manifestations had been given by the majority of a returning sense of justice—that a convention, therefore, would be premature and useless—that every thing would be done which our people wished, provided they were moderate and patient, but that they would defeat themselves by any thing like precipitate or intemperate proceedings. Influenced by these promises and assurances, thousands who were in favor of convention, determined to postpone that measure, and to await the issue of another session. Convention, therefore, was defeated, and the people have been anxiously expecting the fruits of their continued moderation. And how has that moderation been rewarded? Another session of Congress has come and gone, and what has been done to relieve the South?

Has the tariff been repealed or modified? It has not. The executive recommendation to revise it, and every effort to modify or reduce it, were all treated with the most profound and supercilious indifference. The proposition to repeal the duty on Salt—the proposition to reduce the duty on Sugar—the petitions and memorials to reduce the duty upon Iron—were all rejected, and it was even with the utmost difficulty that their advocates could obtain a hearing. Nor is this all. The majority not only contumeliously rejected every effort at reduction, but have sanctioned and circulated far and wide, a Report from the committee on manufactures, vindicating the tariff in the most unqualified terms, and expressing their fixed determination not to allow a single item to be altered. So much for the scheme of attacking and destroying the tariff in detail.

Has any evidence been afforded of a returning sense of justice? None whatever. On the contrary, and as if it were done expressly to destroy the delusion of our people upon that point, a bill was introduced by the committee on manufactures—not to repeal or reduce the tariff—but to repeal the Act of the preceding session reducing the duty on Salt, and consequently to restore that duty to its original amount. The bill was not passed—but it was not rejected. It lies upon the table, to be taken up at the next session, when the combination will be fully organized and disciplined to carry it. So much for the returning sense of justice.

Has the system of Ioteral Improvements been abandoned? It has not. On the contrary it goes on almost as vigorously and extravagantly as before. In the list of Acts passed at the last session will be found Acts making appropriations for roads and surveys, and internal improvements—for extending the Cumberland road—and for the improvement of rivers, &c. The President has placed his veto on none of these acts. Why he has not, it is useless to enquire, nor do we know at present how many millions are appropriated by them. So much for the *abolition* of internal improvements.

Has any evidence been furnished of a disposition to respect the Constitution or the Rights of the States? None whatever. On the contrary the majority have committed additional violations of that sacred instrument, and additional invasions of the sovereignty of the States. Amongst the most flagrant of these is their refusal to repeal the 25th section of the Judiciary Act, by which they have deliberately affirmed the supremacy of the federal court over the courts of the States, and subjected the States to the dominion of a tribunal created by themselves. Upon this subject we invite all, who may not yet have read it, to peruse the Report of the Judiciary Committee.

Can the public debt be soon paid off? It cannot. The obvious determination of the majority is that it shall not. For this purpose no effort has been or will be spared to create extravagant demands upon the Treasury.

But even if the public debt should be extinguished in a few years hence, is there any rational probability that the Tariff will then be repealed? We think not. In that event we fear that instead of repealing the present system of taxation, it will be continued for the purpose of dividing the annual surplus in the treasury amongst the States—or, in other words, that Congress will resort to another dangerous infraction of the Constitution for the purpose of perpetuating and augmenting the injustice and oppression which it has already fixed upon the South.

What then is our prospect? Increased poverty, slavery and degradation. What is our duty? Shall we hope on against hope? Or acquiesce and submit without further murmuring or struggle? Or determine neither to be duped again by fallacious predictions and assurances, nor to be longer trampled with impunity by an interested combination?

Charleston Mercury.

The following extract of a letter is from the Washington correspondent of the New York Daily Advertiser, under date of Feb. 22.

"Mr. Dudley, of the Senate, has incurred the censure of his late confidential and political friends.—The committee on internal improvements is composed of two who are friendly to the system, and of two who are opposed to it, and Mr. Dudley is the fifth member. Just at this time, it would appear, that he is for non-committal. Mr. Calhoun,s friends are disposed to compel Mr. Van Buren "to show his hand." Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, enquired yesterday, whether the committee on internal improvements, to whom had been referred that part of the president,s message on that subject, would report during the session. The enquiry enabled Mr. Tyler, a member of the committee, to state, that he had drawn a report responsive to the message, in which Mr. Poindexter, another member of the committee, had concured, which had been submitted to the committee, and had been for some in possession of the Senator of New York (Mr. Dudley,) who had for reasons best known to himself, and which he was bound to suppose were satisfactory to him, declined to express any opinion on the subject either one way or the other, and had thereby prevented any report from being made. Mr. Dudley in a few words, justified his course, by saying he did not consider the country would be benefited by the making of a report on the subject. Mr. Hendricks said he and another member of the committee were in favor of internal improvements, and did not doubt the power of the general government to construct them; but that he thought, when so much business was before the Senate, its time ought not to be occupied in the discussion of an abstract principle. Mr. Poindexter said the report drawn by the Senator from Virginia was a very able document, and would, he had no doubt, be entirely conclusive and satisfactory to the people of the United States against the system, on account of the waste of public money, and its corrupting influence provided it could meet the public eye; but that the Senator from New York had prevented the presentation of the report, and that the responsibility rested with him. The remarks of Mr. Tyler and of Mr. Poindexter, although addressed *to*, were intended *for* Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Dudley's situation was a very unpleasant one, and it was apparent that he so considered it; but "non-committal was the order."

Passion.—What is more unpleasant, and what so much derogates from the character of an amiable, beautiful or accomplished woman, as to behold her in a passion? for a young lady to become enraged at the misdemeanor of a servant; or because her milliner failed in executing her comand in proper season; or that her dress did not precisely suit her taste: or from any other trifling motive, at once discovers the want of amiability, as well as of sufficient strength of mind to suppress her temper. Such an one would never be selected as the partner of a sensible man, such could never kindle exalted admiration, true respect, or genuine love. I do not wish to applaud those tame beings who have not a sufficiency of spirit to resent an insult, or to uphold an opinion against the obstinacy of some jackanapes fop; nevertheless all this might be done in temperate language, and with such a diffident bearing as is the true characteristic of a delicate female. What is more admirable than to witness a young and beautiful female, timidly adducing strenuous arguments in opposition to some positive theory of the lords of the creation and while her good sense and sound doctrine carry triumph with them, to see the deep blush of virtue stealing over her fore head at her own success.

The Grand Jury of Bibb county, Ga. have presented the contemplated establishment of a Branch of the U. S. Bank at Macon as an evil, prejudicial to the best interests of our State institutions, and not conductive of any good to our fellow citizens generally. They say in conclusion—"We therefore representing as we believe, fairly, the feelings of this community, *do solemnly protest* against the establishment of a branch of the United States Bank in this place; and further express our decided disapprobation, as well against the establishing of, as the continuance here, of an unauthorized Agency, which we believe to be in direct violation of the statute law of this State; and to this subject we call the attention of our Solicitor." *Ch. Mer.*

Political.

[We have received the following communication from a gentleman of high standing in Georgia. As he is responsible for it, we have not thought ourselves at liberty to refuse its insertion. We must however be no means be considered as adopting it for our own.—Ed. Tel.]

FROM THE TELESCOPE.

The increasing popularity of Mr. Calhoun, for some years past, has excited during the same length of time, the most frequent efforts on the part of his enemies to undermine his well earned and merited fame. That in the different stations of high official trust in which Mr. Calhoun has been placed, he has had an eye singly devoted to the best interest of this great republic cannot be denied: but the secret machinations of rancorous, malicious, and disappointed enemies—will ever find out a way whether right or wrong.

It is a cause of exultation to the friends of Mr. Calhoun, that the long but ill digested schemes of Mr Crawford to blast his fair fame and to pluck from his brow, the laurel which so deservedly adorns it, have so completely fallen short of every thing like consistency and truth, that no impartial and honourable mind can contemplate this affair, but with the deepest disgust and abhorance.

The people of Georgia, who know the feelings and prejudices which have generally characterized the course of Mr. Crawford, cannot at all be surprised at the figure he has cut in this business, his bosom friends who know him well cannot deny the burning and headlong prejudices which he generally manifests whenever he meets with opposition to his own views or disappointment in his intriguing speculations.

The efforts thus made to injure Mr. Calhoun, in this state, will most certainly produce a re-action in the minds of the people abundantly in his favour. They cannot, they will not bear to see, the second officer of this great republic of whom "ought cannot be said against him," so assailed thus undeservedly from such a source.

Mr. Crawford, in my opinion, has done for himself here; if indeed there was any thing remaining to be finished: and it is well, for I do not know what farther use we could have for him

In conclusion, I would remark that if Mr. Calhoun continues to acquit himself with so much honor and patriotism as heretofore, in my humble opinion HE WILL BE THE MAN TO SUCCEED GEN JACKSON AS PRESIDENT WITH THE SUPPORT OF.

GEORGIA.

A very long and elaborate Report was lately submitted to the New York Legislature, in relation to the finances of that State. This Report recommends, amongst other things, that a Resolution should be adopted, and sent for concurrence to the Legislature of the several States, proposing a distribution of the surplus funds of the general government amongst the States, to be applied by them to internal improvements, and the distribution to be made according to the respective population of the States. We know not whether such a resolution has been adopted by the New York Legislature; but, we are perfectly satisfied that the scheme proposed never will be sanctioned or submitted to by the Southern States. It is well known that many States large in population, contribute comparitively little to the federal treasury, whilst others, smaller in population, contribute largely. According to this plan, however the funds would be divided, not upon the equitable principle of *contribution*, but in proportion to the representation of the States in Congress, by which the non-paying States would receive the most, and the States that contribute most would receive the least. Can any thing be conceived more unequal or unjust? But even if the scheme was fair and equitable, where is the necessity or propriety of adopting it? Why tax the States merely to return them the proceeds of the taxes? Why constitute the federal government a general tax collector for the States? Why degrade the States into the abject condition of annual and contentious supplicants at the federal treasury. Where is the necessity for this? Cannot the States construct internal improvements for themselves? Cannot they tax their own citizens for purposes of that kind, whenever they are wanted? Why should the federal government supply them with the means? And, if this scheme should be adopted, how is its execution, or the faithful application of the money, to be enforced? Suppose it be applied by a State, not to internal improvements, but to the ordinary exigencies of the government, how is the misapplication to be corrected? Can the federal government coerce a State, or compel restitution. It surely cannot. These and many other objections might be urged, but there is one which supercedes all others, and which is sufficient of itself to unite the South in indignant opposition to the plan: and that is, that the sole motive and great object of its advocates is, to perpetuate the Tariff on the Southern States. This is enough. We want no other argument against it. Let the public debt be paid as rapidly as possible. Let all high duties, then, be immediately repealed. Let all the money, not absolutely wanted for the indispensable purposes of government, be kept, where it should be, in the pockets of the people. Let this be done—let the Tariff be fairly and honestly reduced, so as to give equal and effectual relief to all those interests of the country which it is now destroying and a new and enduring lease may be given to the existence of the Union. But let this scheme of gain to the West, and robbery of the South—this most precious scheme of bribery and corruption, by which the North and West are to be united for the purpose of fixing forever the Tariff oppression on the Southern States—let this scheme be adopted, and we hazard little in saying that it will surely and quickly be followed by a dissolution of the Union.

Charleston Mercury.

There is abundant evidence in the papers from every part of the country, that the tariff system is every day losing friends, and that the cause of Free Trade is gaining ground. In the New England States public opinion, on the subject of protecting duties, is rapidly undergoing a change. Not only do people doubt the constitutionality of laws imposed for protecting manufactures, instead of for raising revenue, the object expressed in the constitution, but the policy of the measure is every day more and more seriously and more extensively questioned. The Sullivan Mercury, a well conducted paper recently established at Charlestown, Massachusetts, has taken a firm and decided stand on the subject. The following explanation of the misapplied appellation "American System," is from that paper:

The "American System" means—High Tariff and Internal Improvement. High Tariff, translated into English, is a measure of palpable fraud and injustice. Of all policies it is the most odious. It taxes, not the property which is productive, but articles of consumption. It does not tax the rich man, but it taxes the poor man for the benefit of those already wealthy. The lordly farmer in New England who owns 1000 or 5000 sheep, has his income increased four fold—but it is at the expence of those who possess but small flocks or no flocks at all. Money is six per cent—but the manufacturers in this country are making from 25 to 75 per cent, on the interest of their capitals. How do they acquire it? By well merited exertions and industry? No; their work is done at the lowest possible price, and they only roll in splendid coaches to their counting houses once a day, to remain but an hour. Is it by risk that they are entitled to such heavy a vails? No such thing. They risk nothing, so long as prohibitory duties are imposed on goods of foreign growth and manufacture. Have they embarked their capital to promote the prosperity of the people of the U. States? No! You do not find a capitalist who will employ money at 6 per cent, when he can procure a return of 75 to benefit any one—much more millions for whom he cares nothing. But whence are these enormous profits derived? From the pockets of the people, aye, even the poorest of the poor, who are compelled to pay from 15 to 100 per cent, on every article of food and clothing which they consume, and those who are already worth millions may be worth millions more.

FROM THE BANNER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Should the next session of Congress pass over without such material reduction in the duties of the existing odious Tariff, as will give assurance of a return, after the extinguishment of the public debt, to an equitable scale of revenue duties, the cause of free trade will, in our humble estimation, be forever lost. Our readers will recollect that we have, ever since the establishment of this journal, favoured the belief that the public mind north of the Potomac was in a capacity of receiving the truths of political science, and that a love for the Union would outweigh all the calculations of selfish, local, and ambitious interests, and would lead to such a spirit of conciliation as could not but evenuate in a settlement of the disputed questions, without the further excitement, at the South, of revolutionary feelings. It is, therefore, with reluctance that we now feel ourselves constrained to confess that our faith in the potency of argument and reason is beginning to waver. The efforts making at the South and Southwest, to extricate the country from the trammels of the Restrictive System, are not supported, at the North, as they should be; and, strange as it may appear, there exists upon the subject, even amongst those who depend for their support upon foreign commerce, an indifference which almost indicates a bowing of the neck to the Restrictive System, as the settled policy of the country. If, therefore, the merchants, whose interests are most directly effected by the anti-commercial policy, no longer feel themselves identified with the advocates of free trade—if they will neither by their intellectual nor pecuniary aid contribute to the support of the only means, short of revolution, by which the policy favorable to their interests can be restored—how is it to be expected that those who possess less intelligence, more limited means, and a less direct interest, will do it? That we may not be misunderstood, we shall descend to some particulars.

The City of Baltimore is a commercial city of considerable extent, possessing a population of probably 80,000. The tonnage of Maryland, chiefly, as we presume, belonging to Baltimore, was in the year 1826 Registered 62,137 tons, Enrolled and Licensed 90,538—making an aggregate of 152,665 tons. The imports of the State, in that year, were $4,928,389, and the exports $4,010,748. *In that City there is not a single paper, as far as we can learn, that even breathes the name of free trade!*

The City of Philadelphia contains a population of about 140,000. The tonnage of Pennsylvania, all belonging to Philadelphia, was, in 1829, Registered 63,443 tons, Enrolled and Licensed 9,242—making an aggregate of 72,685 tons. The imports, in that year, were $13,779, and the exports $8,331,722. In Philadelphia there are seven daily and several weekly newspapers, and, amongst them all, *there is but one which ever ventures to publish an article touching even upon the form of the American System!* Since the removal of the Free Trade Advocate from Philadelphia, in November, 1829, there has not been issued, from the whole press in Pennsylvania, as much, against the restrictive policy, as is contained in one No. of the journal.

The city of New York contains a population of upwards of 200,000. The tonnage of the State almost wholly belonging to the city, was, in 1826, Registered 161,452 tons, Enrolled and Licensed 156,986—making an aggregate of 318,438 tons. The imports, in that year, were $38,113,630, and the exports $31,947,791. In this city there are nine daily papers, of which three are favorable to free trade, and are politically opposed to the American System candidate for the Presidency. The rest, with one exception are opposed to the present Administration, and if they are in favor of free trade they touch upon it so lightly, that, from the complexion of their columns, one is led to believe that most of them would prefer their favorite candidate and the American System, to his defeat and free trade.

The City of Boston contains a population of upwards of 60,000. The tonnage of Massachusetts was, in 1829, Registered 185,178 tons, Enrolled and Licensed 164,980—making an aggregate of 348,157 tons; but what proportion of it belonged to Boston we are unable to say. The imports of the State were, in that year, $17,063,482, and the exports $10,098,862. *In Boston there is but one paper which advocates the principles of free trade!*

From the foregoing exposition it will be seen, that in the cities of the North, the ancient commercial spirit has become almost extinct. Political devotion to certain individuals, hatred of others, have overturned the sound theoretical and practical views for which our merchants were formerly distinguished; and it unfortunately seems, that, for the purpose of placing some men in power, and putting others out, the press is kept in a state of silence upon vital questions, which are of far more importance to the country than the elevation or rejection of any individual, whoever he may be. *Men, not Principles*, is now emphatically the doctrine of thousands, who formerly would have repudiated so immoral a precept; and it is, no doubt, to this perversion of honest and honorable feeling that the press is made to bow.

The time once was, when the American merchants prided themselves upon their acquaintance with the true interests of the country, and when they took a lead in the advocacy of the principles by which alone those interests can be promoted. The time once was, when, as a body, they were looked up to for light, when their influence in all our commercial cities controlled the press and made it subservient to the cause of freedom and general prosperity. We well recollect the day when the columns of every paper, save one, in Philadelphia, were open to the most full and free assaults upon the restrictive policy, and when a merchant who was favorable to that policy would have been regarded with amazement. Shall we ever again behold those days? We fear not. The redemption of the country from the bonds of the restrictive system will be accomplished, if ever it be, by the sons of agriculture, and it is to that portion of our fellow citizens to whom we are mainly to look for our rescue. As evidence of what the commercial character, intelligence, and spirit, of this country, *once was*, we have a document, which we shall shortly lay before our readers. It is a Memorial, adopted in the year 1820, by a "Convention of Delegates, representing the merchants and others interested in commerce, assembled at Philadelphia." It is replete with sound views, exhibits a masterly acquaintance with the principles of national economy, expressed in language of no ordinary cast, and cannot fail to be read, by every lover of the doctrines it so ably espouses as a precious monument of the mercantile wisdom of days that are past.

"*The American System.*"—In Newark, at the late New Jersey election, most of the manufacturers, who employed from 50 to 100 hands each, on the Saturday previous to the election called their workmen together, and (after *settling* with them,) informed them "that if the Jackson ticket should succeed at the ensuing congressional election, their business would be ruined, and, consequently, they would, *have to discharge all their hands*, and shut up their shops!" Who can doubt the result of this base artifice? Their means of daily subsistence were at stake, if they refused to obey the mandate of their aristocratic masters.

Bath Advocate.

A Letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer from a Member of Congress, not an opponent but a friend of the present Administration, who has reached his own county on his return from Washington, says—"in my intercourse with the "People, I find the general current of "opinion setting strongly in favor of Mr. "CALHOUN in relation to the "Book." "So far as I have been enabled to observe "them, I think the indications of public "sentiment in favor of union, liberal policy, and talented and enlightened States "men, are greatly increasing in this "State." (a State friendly to the Administration)

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—We have frequently said this Bank had the power to control the elections in many sections of the country, if they choose to direct their means and influence to effect it; that, therefore, the institution was a dangerous one to the community. The following extract from the Pennsylvania Inquirer, more than proves our assertion; it contains a direct *threat* that the influence and power of the bank will be brought against the re-election of General Jackson, because he has felt it his duty to direct the attention of Congress to the Bank in his messages.

"The hostility which the President has now, in two of his messages, shown towards the Bank of the United States, has justly excited the regret of a large portion of the warmest friends of his administration, and has placed a weapon of no ordinary magnitude in the hands of his opponents who certainly will wield it against him with their utmost force.

Philadelphia Chronicle.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

MARCH 28, 1831.

We hold that every thing which may lead to a development of the character of distinguished men in the public eye, who are, or may be candidates for public office, should be laid before the people. With this view we have published an account of what transpired in the Senate of the United States upon the call for the report of the committee on internal improvement. It appears that a special committee was appointed to report upon that part of the President's message which related to the subject of internal improvement. A report was drawn up by Mr. Tyler of Virginia with the views of which Mr. Poindexter another member of the committee concurred whilst Mr. Dudley of New York held the report without any apparent willingness to come to any decision upon the subject. The other two members were opposed to the ground taken in the report denying the power of the general government to make internal improvements. So that two members of the committee were favorable to the adoption of the report and two opposed to it while Mr. Dudley stood aloof, unwilling to commit himself which prevented the regular and usual return of the report to the Senate as is usual when committees have arrived at any definite conclusion. This movement of Mr. Dudley shewed the want of decision and has given very just cause to suspect the sincerity of the republican principles of the party to which he belongs. It is a clear indication that the Van Buren party does not wish to commit itself upon the question of the constitutional authority of the United States government to make internal improvements. It is desirable that the political sentiment of the nation, and more particularly of that portion which is most likely to give its support to Mr. Van Buren, should be clearly and distinctly ascertained before he and his organs venture to join either side. What other motive could Mr. Dudley have had in retaining a report upon the subject of internal improvement which was written by another and which was only handed to him for his assent or disapproval? This report was called for several times and the two members of the committee who concurred with the views taken of the subject in the report could only reply that it was placed in the hands of Mr. Dudley, the Senator from New York, who had obtained it to that time which [illegible] termination whether to vote for [illegible] report. If this was not the reason of Mr. Dudley's backwardness why was he silent when report was called for as to the motive he withholding it? Was not some explanation to the Senate as well as to the other members the committee? What but the want of a plausible reason which would cover the real motive in view could have silenced the Senator from New York? Had he concurred with the majority of that report it would have settled the question at once as to which side of the two parties Van Buren would have attached himself. He would not have suited the trimming policy of this artful aspirant. It would have been an open avowal—there was no hole left in the report by which he could creep out if it should have suited his purposes at any future day to change his political sentiments. This report spoke the plain, fearless and indignant sentiments of its writer which she unsteady, hesitating and counterfeit mind of the Secretary could not approve. Had the drawing up of that part been committed to his hands not a moment's hesitation would have been felt by Mr. Dudley in giving his opinion. Talleyrand could not have expressed his views with more skill which could possibly well be construed as favorable to Embracing a limited monarchy than Mr. Van Buren could have exhibited in drafting a report in which a negative might have been found of internal improvements as against it. It is the peculiar characteristic of this man's mind that he cannot confine himself to one side of the question. He must array something in favour and against each side. The people of the United States have had numerous and unequivocal evidences of the doubtful and equivocal course of policy which has hitherto and will always govern the political action of this [illegible]. He might suit very well to manage our foreign relations where he had similar characters to deal with, but he is totally unfit for President of the United States. It is true the day is most probably a distant one before Mr. Van Buren will be a candidate for the Presidency but the subject is spoken of so frequently at this early day we deem it nothing but proper that the people should be thoroughly acquainted with his character. He is known to be an unprincipled intriguer, who would not scruple to accomplish his own elevation at the sacrifice of his principles and the liberties of his country. He would be a Caesar if he possessed the unbounded influence over the people of this country of that ambitious aspirant possessed over the Roman nation. But thank God the people of the United States are too enlightened and too independent to be duped by a Caesar such as by the little man Martin Buren. He will sink into the insignificance of a Coffee House politician when compared with some of the Statesmen of our country. But in time we believe he will find his proper level.

In imitation of the Tyrant of Poland the National Republicans have put forth a Manifesto addressed to the people of the United States to elicited, as they openly declare, in consequence of what they sneeringly term "the late quarrel." They rejoice at an event which has not yet taken place—they mistake if they suppose the personal differences of the President and Vice-President have alienated the political attachment of the friends of the latter from the present administration. If such an event ever should be the cause of their congratulations they are somewhat premature. It is not Genl. Jackson but the political principles which the Southern people and politicians supported and they will not withdraw their support from him notwithstanding they may believe he has censured some of his best and strongest friends without sufficient cause. We do not question for a moment the sincerity of the President's declaration when he says he believes the Vice-President has wronged him. Mr Calhoun is too great a friend to his country and has too much magnanimity to suffer any thing that has past to influence his political course. Let not the "National Republicans" be too sanguine as to the ulterior effects of this "family quarrel." They will not realize to the of the advantage to their party which they confidently anticipated by them. They have reckoned without the host if they calculate to elect Mr. Clay in consequence of this unfortunate occurrence. The manifesto will have shewn that the correspondence had nothing to do with "the general welfare," with the "common good" of the country. Why should it? To what purpose would Mr. Calhoun have referred to the welfare and safety of the United States in a correspondence which related merely to himself and the President—which was designed to vindicate his character from numerous misrepresentations and to disclose a base combination designed to effect his political destruction? It would have been the height of absurdity and folly for Mr. Calhoun or the President either to have connected their disputes with the good of the country. But do the National Republicans prohibit any patriotism in the exultation which they have put forth at the supposed issue of the "family quarrel?" Their joy is selfish, and not that they hope to carry any measure designed to confer any benefit to the country, but it is that they expect to elevate Henry Clay to the Presidency. What love of country is [illegible] in a single expression of this manifesto. They mock the State Republicans and heap contumelious upon their efforts to preserve the sovereign rights of the States by sentiments representing their appeals to the spirit of liberty which reigns among the people as the "grumbling" of a discontented faction.

friends to the present administration rest contented with the assurance that this difference will not affect the political course of Mr. Calhoun and his friends. It may damp their ardor but it will not destroy their friendship for the President of the United States so long as his principles coincide with their own. We are opposed to Mr. Van Buren—we have no alth in him and would be pleased to see him removed from the office of Secretary of State—but we are not therefore hostile to the present administration. Stronger reasons than dislike for the advisers of the President must influence us if we should ever be found among the opposers of his administration. The National Republicans look upon the downfall of the present administration as the only safety of the country. to be elevated upon the ruins of be Republican party we should regard it as the greatest misfortune that could befal the Union. With the opinion expressed by the National Republicans of Mr. Van Buren we fully acquiesce, and so accurate do we consider it that we cannot help quoting their language. "As to the Secretary of State," says the manifesto, "his affinities were well known to be easily drawn towards any political elements, and again as easily to be repelled.—He mingles with every thing by the slightest attraction, and again is disengaged from every thing by the gentlest solvent: *For* Mr. Kive, *& against* Mr. Kive; a friend of Mr. Clinton and an enemy of Mr. Clinton; as Anti-Tariff man, out of courtesy, (or out of subservience) to some; to others a Tariff man, by virtue of instructions; a friend of the Union, yet groping after lost rights of the States; and on the great question between the constitutional power of the Government on one hand, and the absurdities of nullification on the other, hanging precisely midway upon an exact poise."

☞ We saw it asserted by some paper on our exchange list which we are unable to lay hands upon at present that all the Presses which supported the present administration and published the laws of the United States were deterred from sneaking out their opinions in relation to the correspondence if they were unfavorable to the Secretary of State who has the dispensing of these benefices, if we may be allowed so to speak. We would beg to be considered as forming an exception to the rest of our brother Editors who are employed to publish the United States laws and would refer the print that put forth this judgment to our columns for several weeks past, even to the present number of our paper. We are publishers of the United States laws and yet we have dared to say what we thought of the Secretary of State, and would have done so if the compensation for their publication were our sole support and would have been withdrawn from us upon the instant that we said what we have said. Thank God, we never asked the Secretary of State for the publication of the United States laws and are in no wise under obligations to him for their bestowment. He is at liberty to withdraw our authority for their publication tomorrow if he pleases. But what will the Raleigh Star and such like timorous prints think of this charge of servility for government patronage? Can the Star speak as we have spoken? We would like to hear what it thinks of this correspondence. If it has thought at all it has not dared to speak out the result of its deliberations. It has had sufficient time to ascertain the public sentiment and we should like, even now, to hear what it has to say upon the subject. We do not call for the public expression of the opinion of the Star in relation to the correspondence because we take any delight in witnessing the excruciating tortures to which it will subject its worthy Editors. We do it for a far different reason. The Star has some support from this section of the State, and the people are very anxious to know what the "Star's thinks of the correspondence. We are sorry to propound the question, whilst at the same time we do not feel at liberty to disregard the public wish, wherefore we ask of the Star to tell the people what it thinks of the correspondence.

The Vice-Presidency.—The responsibility of this public charge is not properly considered by the people. Less consequence is attached to it by reason of the prevailing opinion that it is an office of form and ceremony without any of the laborious duties incident to the other offices of the government. The Vice-President has a great deal of toilsome and momentous service to perform. He is the second dignitary of the nation, and much caution should be observed in the selection of a proper person to fill the office, more particularly where the parties which divide the country are pretty equally matched. Acting upon the supposition that Mr. Calhoun cannot be re-elected in consequence of the constant, unbroken custom of the country never to elect the same person to that office a third time we would propose the nomination of Judge McLean as a fit and suitable person to be run on the Jackson Ticket for the Vice Presidency. We do not think a better choice could be made from among the distinguished men of our country than that of Judge McLean. He is unquestionably a man of superior abilities with the most uncompromising republican principles. As a public officer we have had none more faithful, and we might with great propriety add none more useful. His services to the country as Post-Master General will ever be remembered with gratitude by the nation. In the management of the Post Office department he displayed efficiency and energy greater than any of his predecessors, whilst in his present vocation he exhibits both ability and learning. In relation to his qualifications for the Vice-Presidency there can be but one opinion. He is firm in his course and dignified in his deportment. With the exception of the present incumbent we do not believe there is any man in the United States who would preside as President of the Senate with greater dignity. In addition to those important qualifications he is a warm supporter of the present administration. It is highly essential that we should elect to that Chair one who will yield a cordial support to the present administration and who will, at the same time secure respect and influence by his moderation and firmness. It frequently happens that the responsibility of deciding questions of importance and moment to the country by an equal division of voices devolves upon the Vice-President. From the decision of the Senate there being no appeal, how important is it that we should have one of ability and firmness to occupy the chair of President of the Senate? Judge McLean, we feel assured, would not shrink from the faithful discharge of his duties. He has been recommended by a respectable portion of the citizens of the United States as a fit and suitable person for the Presidency, but we believe all hope of securing his election as Chief Magistrate of the Union has been abandoned. To conclude, we know of no man who combines the same qualifications with the same claims for the Vice-Presidency.

It is no difficult matter to penetrate the insincerity of the following language quoted from a paragraph in a late number of the "Globe," a paper to which we have had occasion to refer upon several occasions. It is universally believed that this paper was established by Mr. Van Buren as his Organ as soon as he discovered that the Telegraph would oppose his election to the Presidency. The extract follows:

"The Globe was established, not to aid any man in a contest for succession to the Presidency after General Jackson, but to advocate, with a single hearted devotion and zeal, his re-election and the great principles which he has introduced into the administration of the government. So far is it from being a Van Buren paper, as has been suggested, that should Mr. Van Buren to-morrow place himself in hostility to the President, and attempt, we care not with what motive, to undermine and destroy his popularity, which we deem important to the success of great principles, we should turn our artillery against him with the same promptitude as we have repelled the attacks of Mr. Calhoun."

There are two mistakes in this paragraph—whether designedly made or accidentally inserted is for others to determine, who know as well as we do that this paper (the Globe) was established by Mr. Van Buren to advocate his succession to the Presidency. "The Globe was established not to aid any man in a contest for succession to the Presidency after Gen. Jackson!" Does not the Globe expect to survive longer than Genl. Jackson's administration can possibly continue? If we believe its assertions it would appear not. Or does the Globe mean that it will remain neutral in all after contests for the Presidency? This is very improbable in respect to a paper purely political in its purpose. The Globe will and must take sides in the Presidential election which is to succeed Genl. Jackson's administration. Will it lend its support to Mr. Calhoun whom it has calumniated and villified? Or will it support the pretensions of Mr. Van Buren whom it has sustained throughout in the late correspondence? Its course cannot be doubted. How will this tally with the assertion of the Globe that it was not established "to aid any man in a contest for succession to the Presidency after Genl. Jackson?" To do away the prevailing impression that its establishment was created by Mr. Van Buren and that it is subservient to his views, the "Globe" with its usual insincerity and dissimulation declares "that so far is it from being a Van Buren paper, as has been suggested, that should Mr. Van Buren to-morrow place himself in hostility to the President" it would *oppose* him. Why does the Globe use these expletives, when their omission might have made room for more substantial matter? The Globe supposes a case that it very well knew never would happen. Mr. Van Buren has too much sagacity ever to come into conflict with Genl. Jackson in a contest for the Presidency, supposing him to be personally hostile to the President. His present relation to the President would now forbid it if he ever had any such intention. Well might the Globe say, with a great deal of safety, that it would oppose Mr. Van Buren *if* he should oppose Genl. Jackson for the Presidency. The Globe must assign some other reason why the people of the United States ought not to believe that that paper was established by Mr. Van Buren for the sole design of promoting his succession to the Presidency. The evidence adduced in not the best of which the nature of the case will admit, and therefore we must believe that the "Globe" belongs to Mr. Van Buren.

☞ We have received the first number of the "Camden and Lancaster Beacon." We are glad to see a paper of its principles established in Camden and we heartily wish its able Editor success.

☞ We understand one of the Stages of the Greensboro' line was upset just beyond the Yadkin Bridge and the driver's arm fractured. The upsetting of the Stage was occasioned by the fright of the horses during which they ran the Stage on the declivity of a hill.

A DIARY.

It is rumoured that France has declared war against Russia. We wait with anxiety for its confirmation or refutation.

The whole Jackson ticket in the Portsmouth [N. H.] circuit has been returned.

Writs for the election of a member to Congress, to supply the place of the Hon. Wm. D. Mastin who was elected one of the Judges of South-Carolina by its last legislature, have been issued by the Gov. of the State. The election is to take place on the 11th and 12th April next.

The sixth commencement of the Medical department of the Columbian College was held on Wednesday the 14th inst. at which time the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on ten young gentlemen.

St. Patrick's day.—The anniversary of the seventeenth March was celebrated in Cheraw by many natives of the Emerald Isle. J. G. Bowman Editor of the Republican, presided.

The Students of the University of Va have determined to publish a Literary Paper in Charlottesville, to be entitled the "Camelion" in reference to its frequent change of Editors, as it be under the superintendence and Editorship of a committee of twenty one.

The Editor of the "Globe" has determined to issue his paper, in future, daily.

The legislature of Pa. has passed a resolution granting $3 000 000 for the construction of roads and canals.

Agents are going through the country says the *Vermont Chronicle* and buying up wool, advancing from 48 to 51 cts. per pound, the wool to be delivered when the Sheep are sheared.

The supreme court have refused to grant the motion for an injunction to stay certain proceedings against the Cherokee nation. The ground of the decision was that the Cherokee nation was not a foreign nation but a domestic dependant nation.

Scotland and the whole Literary world have sustained a loss that cannot be repaired, by the death of HENRY McKENZIE, whom Sir W. Scott in his dedication of Waverly so appropriately called the "Scottish Addison."

It is said that Mr. Vaughan will be succeeded by Sir James McIntosh as minister from England to this country. To those who are acquainted with the character of this distinguished man both as a writer and as a member of the House of Commons, this intelligence must be gratifying.

Col. R. M. Johnston has been nominated by a writer in the mechanic's Free Press as a suitable candidate for the Presidency.

Mahlow Dickerson of New Jersey has been nominated in the American Statesman as a suitable candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Connecticut Cigars.—A *gentlemen* from the land of steady habits recently sold a Providence grocer a large quantity of "real Spanish Cigars" which when opened were found to be nothing but *cut leaves* with a layer of Tobacco over them.

The Siamese Twins have returned to New-York, having made a profitable voyage to England.

It is said that the Hon. Mr. Tagewell will resign his seat in the United States Senate.

FROM THE UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH.

A letter from a gentleman in Paris to a friend in Philadelphia, dated the 1st of Feb. says. "The great news of to-day is, that the Duke of Nemours, second son of the King of France, has been chosen King of Belgium; and this, it is believed, will cause a war. It is not yet known what England will do; but it is certain that she is arming ships of war. In France the troops are all marching. All those of Paris and its neighborhood are to set off in two days; so that we shall have none left but the National Guard."

March 7th, 1831.

At a meeting of the Merchants and other citizens of the town of Concord, the following resolves were entered into on the subject of the currency.

Resolved, that after the first day of May next we will neither receive nor pass any bill of any other than our own State, of a denomination less than one dollar.

Resolved, farther that after the same period, we will not pass any of the treasury notes of this State, and after the first of September we will not receive or pass any bills of any denomination less than one dollar.

Resolved, farther that as soon as practicable we will procure specie change to supply the place of the cent bill currency.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury, March 23.—Cotton [in seed, $1.] clean, $7 a 7½, flour $4½ to 5, corn 75, beef 2½ to 3, bacon 7, molasses 45 a 50, lard 8, salt 2 12½, sugar 10 a 11, coffee 12 to 16, flaxseed 60 to 70 apple brandy 40, peach do 45 to 50, tallow 7 to 8, feathers 25, beeswax, 16 to 18 oats 40 wheat 70 to 75, bagging 15 to 18, rope 10 to 12 glass box 8–10, 50 feet $3, iron 5, butter 8.

South Carolina Bank bills 1½ cts. dis. Georgia do 3.

Fayetteville, March 17......Cotton 7½ a 8½ bacon 6 a 7, apple brandy 40 a 45, corn 75 a 00, flaxseed 90 a 1.00, flour, 4 a 5½, molasses 27 a 29, sugar 10 a 11, salt 70 a 75, whiskey 40 a 45, wheat 90 a 95.

Cheraw, March 24......Cotton 7½ a 8½, flour 5 a 5½, corn 62½ a 75, brandy peach 50 a 55, do. apple 50.

Columbia, March 19......Cotton 7 a 9 Flour bbl. 7 whiskey 38 to 40, molasses 45 to 50.

Camden, March. 19. Cotton 7 a 8½, flour 7½. out of the wagons, Camden Mills, $7.50 a 8. wheat $1 18, corn 70, a 75 oats 50, salt 75, whiskey 30 a 62½. bacon 9 a 10.

The Thorough Bred Horse

AERONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: At Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays: At Concord, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. The season has already commenced, and will end the 25th July. Seven Dollars will be charged for the season; Five Dollars the Single Leap; and Ten Dollars to insure. Fifty cents to the groom in every instance.

Æronaut's colts are highly promising, being of fine form and size, and very generally resembling their sire, in color, figure and gaiety; being remarkably hardy and thrifty.

Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but I cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance. 64tf

CHARLES L BOWERS.

State of North Carolina,
ROWAN COUNTY.
February Sessions, 1831.

JOHN MURPHEY *vs.* Christian Goodman: Attachment Levied on one House and Lot in Salisbury on main street next to the Jail Lot. On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Court of pleas and quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rowan at the court House in Salisbury on the third Monday in May next then and there to plead or replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the plaintiff's demand and costs. 6t69

JNO GILES *c. c. c.*

State of North Carolina,
ROWAN COUNTY.
February Sessions, 1831.

EDW'D CRESS *vs.* Christian Goodman: Attachment Levied on one half Lot on main street in Salisbury part of Lot No. 5. and Lot No. 10. adjoining. On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court House in Salisbury on the third Monday in May next then and there to plead or replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the Plaintiff's demand and costs. 6 69

JNO. GILES *c. c. c.*

State of North Carolina,
BURKE COUNTY.
Court of pleas and quarter Sessions,
JANUARY TERM, 1831.

THOMAS W. WILSON *vs.* Daniel Ward. Original Attachment Levied on the lands of Samuel Hicks and he summoned Garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of this court that Daniel Ward the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the said Daniel Ward be and appear at our court of pleas and quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the court house in Morganton on the fourth Monday in April next, then and there to plead or replevy to issue otherwise judgment by default final, will be entered up against him. 6 69

Test: JAMES ERWIN *c. c. c.*

PRICE ADV. $1.75

HEAD QUARTERS,
Salisbury, March 25. 1831.

THE Officers composing the 1st vision of the 63d. Regiment of Militia of N. C. are hereby commanded to appear at the Court-House in Salisbury on Friday the 22nd April next at 10 o'clock, A. M. equipped as the law directs, for drill.

By order of the COLONEL.
4t67 B. CRAIGE, *Adjt.*

State of North Carolina,
SURRY COUNTY.
February term, A. D. 1831.

ISAIAH COE *vs* Henry Sater: Original attachment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is this case is not an inhabitant of this State. Upon motion it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court House in Rockford on the second Monday in May next, then and there to plead or replevy or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

6t69 JNO. WRIGHT, *c. c. c.*
By F. K. ARMSTRONG, *d.*

State of North Carolina,
SURRY COUNTY.
February term, 1831.

WM. J. PARKS *vs.* Daniel C. Martin: Land levied on, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State. On motion, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and Quarter sessions to be held for the County of Surry at the Court House in Rockford on the second monday in May next then and there to plead or replevy or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

6t69 JNO. WRIGHT, *c. c. c.*
By F. K. ARMSTRONG, *d.*

NEW YORK WHOLESALE
FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of A. G. & F. Cochran, and have taken the extensive premises, 12 Pearl Street, for the transaction of the genuine Fancy Dry Goods business.

A. G. COCHRAN,
FERGUS COCHRAN.
New-York, Sept. 21st, 1830.

A. G. & F. COCHRAN

HAVE now on hand, such an assortment of Fancy Goods, as they believe is not surpassed by any other in this country, in variety and selection, comprising the following articles in Canton, French, Italian, and Fancy British Goods:

Blk. and Col'd. Italian Lustrings, Imitation, plain and changeable do.
Blk. Col'd. and changeable Gros de naples, Fig'd. do in great variety.
Col'd. changeable, blk. and blue blk. Mousselines.
5-4 Blk. and Col'd. Bombazines.
Crape de Lyons, plain and fig'd. Mandarins.
Plain and Fig'd. Poplins, Algerines, Palmyras of the newest styles,
French Prints and Ginghams, and Foulard Muslins,
Pongees and many other articles for Ladies dresses,
Spitalfield, and Pongee Flag and Bandanna Hdk'fs,
Gos de Naples, Gauze and Crape Hdk'fs, and Scarfs,
Silk and Kid Stocks, and Fancy Cravats,
Black and Colored Italian Crapes, Imitation, do
Buck, Beaver, Silk and Horse-skin Gloves,
Gros de Naples and Gauze Garniture Ribbons,
Cap and Belt do of the newest styles,
English and French Silk Hose, and ½ Hose
Embroidered and Open work do.
Linen Cambrics and Cambric Hdk'fs,
Black and Colored French Crapes, Worsted Barege, Brown Cotepaly, &c.
Sewing Silks, Twists, Braids, Fancy Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, *&c. &c.*

They will also have an extensive assortment of Lace Goods, consisting of English Bobbin, Gimp and Thread Laces and Edgings, Capes, Pelerines, Chemizettes, Black and White Lace Veils and Shawls, with a complete assortment of 4-4 5-4 7-4 and 8-4. Thibet and Merino shawls, Cassimere and Merino Long Shawls, *&c.*

A. G. *&* F. C. have selected their stock with a particular reference to the Southern and Western markets, and as they will add to their assortment constantly as fresh goods arrive, their stock will be kept up throughout the year, All of which they now offer for sale at low prices and on the most liberal terms, and most respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine the stock.

Orders will be promptly executed with care and fidelity.

New York, Jan. 1, 1831. 12-95

POETRY.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

THE HOME OF MY CHILDHOOD.

To the home of my childhod in sorrow I came;
And I fondly expected to find it the same
Full of sunshine and joy—as I thought it to be
In days when the world was all sunshine to me:
Those scenes were unalter'd by time, and I stood
Looking down on the village half hid in the wood
That happy abode, where I us'd to possess
A Father's affection, a Mother's caress.

To others these scenes are as bright as before,
But I can rejoice in their brightness no more;
I stand in the home of my childhood alone,
For the friends of my childhood are all of them gone;
'Twas love that'd by others—the laugh and the jest,
That gave to this spot all the charms it possest;
And here the remembrance oppresses me most,
Of all I once valued—of all I have lost!

How vain was my prayer that the place might remain
Its delights, if I e'er should it see again!
Those who made it delightful no longer are here;
And loneliness seems so unnatural here,
Those who *in age* at a ball-room has been,
Where *in youth* his gay spirit gave life to the scene,
Sighs for the fair ones he lov'd; and to him
Attendance must be cheerless, the brilliancy dim,
Oh where are the dreams, ever happy and new;
And the eye, with felicity always in view
And the juvenile thoughtlessness laughing at fear,
Which reign'd in my bosom when last I was here!
And where are the hopes that I us'd to enjoy,
The hopes of a light-hearted, spirited boy
When the present and past had as little of gloom,
As I then thought of finding in moments to come.

Kyles & Meenan

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are now opening their fall supply of

GOODS

which will be found, as usual, large, fashionable and cheap

Broadcloths,	*Groceries,*
Cassimeres,	*Cutlery,*
Cassinetts,	*Queensware,*
Hats,	*Domestics,*
Shoes,	*Calicoes,*
Saddlery,	*Silks, Sattins,*
Stationary,	*Ribbons, &c.*

Salisbury, Nov. 2nd. 1830. 43tf

TAILORING BUSINESS.

Benjamin Fraley,

HAVING received the latest New-York and Philadelphia Fashions, together with those of London and Paris, and will continue to receive them, from time to time, as they change, and having a number of good workman, he is prepared to do work on short notice and in first-rate style, and which will be warranted to fit well. Orders from a distance for work, will be punctually attended to. As he is the Agent of Ward of Philadelphia, and of Beguez, of New-York, those wishing to learn the art of *Cutting*, can apply to the subscriber in Salisbury. BENJ. FRALEY.

6mt585.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

LOST.

A Calf Skin Pocket Book containing upwards of One Hundred and Thirty Dollars in Cash, together with Notes and Receipts and accounts and some Judgments, on the Road leading from William Hendrick's to Thomas Brown's or from Thomas Brown's to Douthet's Mills. The Book was lost on the night of the 10th or morning of the 11th instant. Any person finding it, and returning it to the owner shall receive the above reward. JOHN A. MERONY.

February 12th 1831 39tf

State of North Carolina.

Superior Court of Law,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

BENJ. SHAVER and wife vs. Joanna Hardy, Drusilla, Christena, Alex. Rebecca, Edith, Reuben, Thomas, Basil and Laban Hartly: Petition for Partition. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Reuben, Thoms. Basil and Laban Hartly are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made 6 weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Davidson at the Court House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March next; and plead answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte. Witness, B. D Rounsaville, Clerk of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday on September, 1830.

6t64 B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, c. c. c.

CIRCULAR.

Office of American & Foreign Agency for Claims,
NO. 49 WALL-STREET
NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it concerns, having Claims, Debts, Inheritances, &c. payable or recoverable abroad, that this Agency been has established, under the special auspices and patronage of distinguished individuals in this country, a regular correspondence with eminent Bankers, &c. in the principal ports and capitals of Foreign Governments in commercial relations with the United States; through the mediation whereof such valid claims as may be confided thereto, will be expedited for settlement, and promptly and effectively recovered—when furnished by the claimants with the suitable legal proofs and vouchers, together with the requisite Power of Attorney, to be taken and acknowledged before any Judge of a Court of Record, or other competent Civil Magistrate, Municipal authority, or Notary Public; and the whole duly authenticated by the Governor of the State or Territory in which the same may be perfected, and legalized by the appropriate Foreign Consul.

Having also established a similar correspondence throughout the United States and British America, the like claims for recovery, in any part thereof respectively, will be received, and efficiently attended to, in behalf of American, as well as Foreign claimants.

Orders for the investment of funds on Mortgage of Freehold property, or in the purchase of Public Securities of the United States, Canal Loans of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c. punctually and faithfully executed.

Applications addressed to this Agency, in cases requiring the investigation of claims, search of records, or the intervention of legal proceedings, should be accompanied with an adequate remittance to defray the preliminary charges and disbursements attending the same; and all letters must be addressed (post paid) to the undersigned, (Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States,) in the Office of the Agency, 49 Wall street, New York. 3m74

AARON H. PALMER, *Actuary.*

MY HOUSE, (the Post office) on the Cross street a few yards north-west, of the Court-House, in *Lexington, N. C.* is again opened for the reception of Travellers and Boarders. The stables are extensive, roomy and dry; grain and provender of the best, plentiful, and served by good hostlers. The house has many comfortable rooms, serves a good table and refreshments; and the proprietor and his family will omit nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable. 63tf

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

Administrator's Sale.

HAVING qualified, at July term of Montgomery county court, 1830, as administrator of the Estate of the late Robert Moss, dec'd, I hereby request all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. 6t68

DANIEL HARRIS, *Adm'r.*

PRICE ADV. $1.75.

Notice.

THE subscriber having administered on the Estate of George Turner dec'd. at last January session of the County Court of Lincoln in this State, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims, dues, debts or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery

JOHN WILLFONG.

March 17th 1831. 3t65

P. S. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to come forward and make payment as no indulgence can be given. P. W.

Notice.

AT January Sessions, 1831 of Montgomery County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the subscriber obtained letters of administration on the Estate of the late Doctor James W. Craig. All persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make payment: And those having demands against the Estate are requested to present them for payment, properly authenticated within the time required by Law, or the acts of Assembly, for the protection of Executors and Administrators and deceased men's Estate will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

BENJAMIN KENDALL, *Adm'r.*

Laurenceville. 3d March, 1831. 5t66

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $2 and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price. 47

Negroes for Sale.

13 OR 14 NEGROES, Men, Women and Children, belonging to the Estate of Alexander Locke, dec'd. will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on Saturday, the 2d day of April next at the late residence of the dec'd. They will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security.

JOHN LOCKE. } *Executors*
RICHARD LOCKE. }

Salisbury. March 4th 1831. 4t64

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public that he generally, has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING,

after the neatest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice

All kinds of *Cutting Out* of Garments will be made on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style. 13

Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.

Rich Red Land, for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the West is anxious to sell the plantation on which he now lives lying in the Forks of the Yadkin near Dutchman's Creek, fifteen miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from that place to Greaves' bridge. There is about 200 acres in the above plantation, all of which is first rate red land. There is a good dwelling house, out-houses, orchard, &c. on the premises. Any person wishing to purchase the above land can have an opportunity of viewing the premises by calling on the subscriber who may at all times be found on the premises.

GILES FOSTER.

November 20th, 1830. 46tf

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 9

A New Mail Route

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

STAGE FARE, $5.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs twice a week, and goes through in two days, each way. The accommodation is good. Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury, will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North, will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this rout from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City, will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coaches and good gentle horses and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare no pains in trying to render those who patronise him, comfortable, and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E P. Guion's Hotel, in Raleigh and at Mr. William H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8, A. M. and arrive in Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, at 7, P. M. and will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday at 6, A. M. and arrive at Salisbury every Thursday and Sunday at 7, P. M.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, *Contractor.*

June 14th, 1830. 25tf

COWAN & HAGUE,

TAILORS.

THE subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to their Tailoring establishment in Concord, and beg leave to inform them that they have employed a sufficient number of workmen to enable them to do business with the utmost dispatch. They regularly receive the latest fashions from Philadelphia, and hope they will not only be able to turn out work with dispatch, but be also able to turn it out in a neat and elegant style. Their terms will be accommodating, and their efforts to please, unceasing. Orders from a distance shall meet the most prompt attention.

Cutting of all descriptions will be done at their shop immediately on application.

Concord, Feb. 11th, 1831. 58tf

EQUITY BLANKS

FOR SALE HERE.

Last Notice.

ALL those who are indebted to Philo White for subscription to the Western Carolinian, or by book account are requested to come forward and make payment by the 1st of July, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. My shop is one door from John Murphy's Store, where I can be found at any time.

JAMES B. HAMPTON, *Agent.*

Salisbury, March 8th, 1831. 62tf

N B. Agents are requested to make returns of what they have collected as soon as possible. J. B. H.

$40 REWARD.

RUNAWAY in May last, a negro man named Jacob, about 33 years old, five feet ten inches high, very black, quick spoken and fast walk, has a scar on his left leg. Any person delivering him to me near Salisbury, shall be paid $40, or $25 if confined in any jail so that I get him again. ARCH'D. G. CARTER.

January 1st, 1831. 52tf

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,

FALL TERM, 1830.

JANE B. WHITLEY vs. Jonathan R. Whitley: Petition for Divorce. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant resides without the limits of the State, therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Miners and Farmers Journal, for him to appear at our next Superior Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, Clerk of our said Court at Charlotte the 6th Monday after the 5th Monday in Sept. A. D. 1830. 3m69 SAM'L. HENDERSON, c. m. c. c.

State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

JANUARY SESSION, 1831.

SAM'L. STANFORD to the use of Charles Harris' Executors *vs* the heirs at Law of William Parks, scifa to charge real Estate. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ezra Parks one of the heirs at Law of said William Parks, lives without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury, to be and appear at the next County Court of Cabarrus, to be held in Concord on the third Monday in April next, to shew cause, if any, why the plantiff shall not have judgment of execution against the real Estate of Wm. Parks, dec'd. levied on or judgment will be entered according to scifa.

Witness, JAMES G. SPEARS,

6t67 c. c. c. c.

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,

SPRING TERM, 1831.

JOHN MOSS and others vs. Williams and wife Mary: Petition for the Sale of the real Estate of Robert Moss, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury that the defendants appear at our next superior Court of law and Equity to be held for the county of montgomery at the Court House in Laurenceville on the first monday in september next then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heared exparte.

Test: JOHN CHRISTIAN, c. m. c.

PRICE ADV. $1.75. 6t68

State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

JANUARY SESSION, 1831.

SAMUEL STANFORD to the use of Isaac J. Thomas *vs.* the heirs at Law of William Parks. In this case it appearing to the Court that Ezra Parks, one of the heirs at Law of the said William Parks lives without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published in Salisbury to be and appear at the next county Court, of Cabarrus, to be held in Concord on the third Monday in April next, to Shew Cause, if any, why the plantiff shall not have Judgment of execution, against the real Estate, of Wm. Parks dec'd. or Judgment will be entered according to scifa.

Witness, JAMES G. SPEARS.

6t67 c. c. c. c.

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April, 1st* 1828. 11

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

STAGES FROM WARRENTON TO DANVILLE.

THIS Stage will leave Warrenton every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 o'clock P. M. arrive at Oxford same days. Leave Oxford every Wednesday and Sunday at 4 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Danville at 9 P. M. same days. Leave Danville every Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Milton at 8 A. M. and at Oxfrod same days; leave Oxford at 4 o'clok A. M. every Tuesday and Saturday and arrive at Warrenton in time for passengers to take the stage north to Petersburg.

This route combines more advantages and facilities than most routes in the southern country; and for comfort and convenience it is not surpassed. Persons travelling to Petersburg, Richmond, or any place to the north can enter the stage at Danville either Monday or Thursday at 5 A M arrive at Milton at 8 o'clock and at Warrenton next days in time for the stage going northward and arrive at Petersburg Wednesday and Saturday by 3 o'clock P. M. Thus performing the route of 177 Miles in *three* days. Price of Fare thro' $10,00, and arrive in New-York in six days from Danville or Milton. Persons travelling south can leave Petersburg every Monday and Thursday and arrive in Warrenton next days in time to take the stage to Milton or Danville.

This line intersects at Warrenton the Main daily line running North or South. It also meets the Norfolk line via Murfreesborough and Halifax N. C. Persons travelling north who do not wish to go thro' Petersburg, can go in this line to Norfolk and there meet the Steam Boats, direct to Washington City, Baltimore &c. This line also meets at Oxford a stage from Raleigh: At Milton it also intersects the stage line from Fredericksburg Va. to Powelton, Georgia: And at Danville meets with a line of stages from Lynchburg Va. and another from Salem, N C. twice a week which extends via, Morganton, Brindletown, Greenville &c. to the south.

The Proprietor pledges himself to keep comfortable Coaches, first rate teams, sober and steady drivers; and by these means hopes to obtain a share of patronage.

Passage from Warrenton to Danville $5,00. All Baggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners.

JAMES W. JEFFREYS.

February, 5th, 1831. 6t65.

Notice.

WILL be sold on Tuesday of May Court, the House and Lot of Barnabas Krider, dec'd. adjoining the Jail lot, on a credit of Twelve Months, bond and security will be required. 5t66

JACOB KRIDER *Ex'r.*

March 14th 1831.

Notice.

THE subscriber, having administered on the Estate of Dr. Stephen L. Ferrand, deceased, request all persons to whom his Estate is indebted to present their claims, within the time prescribed by law, and those who are indebted to his Estate, in any manner, are requested to make immediate payment to.

5t65 R. MACNAMARA,

Administrator with the will annexed.

March. 5th 1831

SADDLERY.

HILTON and Oakes of Concord will give constant employment to four or five Journeyman workmen at the Harness and Saddle making business. Liberal wages will be given.

Feb. 17th, 1831, 59tf.

WANTED

TWO or three Journeymen at the Cabinet making business of steady habits, and skill in the business, can obtain good wages and constant employment by application to.

A. BUIS
AND
GEO. FRALEY.

Salisbury, Jan. 25th, 1831. 56tf

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH,

AT THIS OFFICE.